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RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL
OF WELLS



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

31 DECEMBER, 1960



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Tel. Wells 3026
Wells 2293
(Residence)

R.D.C. OFFICES,
WOOKEY HOLE ROAD,
WELLS, SOMERSET.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for the year ended December 31st, 1960.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area, 57,175 Acres.

Population as supplied by the Registrar General 10,290.

Number of inhabited houses on the Rate Books, 3,045.

Rateable Value, £77,965.

Sum represented by a Penny Rate, £307.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

GEOLOGY.—Dolomitic Conglomerate at Chewton Mendip and Westbury-sub-Mendip ; Mountain Limestone at Priddy ; Red Marl at Dinder, North Wootton and Rodney Stoke ; Red Marl and River Gravel at Wookey ; Lower Lias at West Pennard, Baltonsborough and Walton ; Alluvium and Peat at Glastonbury Moor, Meare and Godney.

OCCUPATION.—Chiefly Agricultural ; Cheese and Cider Making ; Dairy Farming ; Paper Factories at Wookey and Wookey Hole ; Stone Quarrying in various parts of the District. Some of the people at Butleigh and Walton work at Shoe, Leather and Skin Factories at Street and Glastonbury. At Wookey Hole there is a factory manufacturing Electric Components, Fractional Motors and Television Equipment.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

Births :

			Total	M.	F.		
Legitimate	..	..	184	85	99		
Illegitimate	..	..	12	8	4		
			196	93	103	Birth Rate	19.05

Still Births : Total 4, Legitimate 4, Illegitimate Nil.

Number of Women dying in or in consequence of Childbirth : Nil.

Deaths of Infants under one year of age : Total 3, Legitimate 1, Illegitimate 2.

Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age : Total 2, Legitimate Nil, Illegitimate 2.

Death Rate of Infants : All Infants per 1,000 live births, 25.51.

Total 148 Male 68 Female 80 Death Rate 14.38

DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES

DETAILS OF PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH

<i>Disease</i>				<i>Deaths</i>
Tuberculosis—respiratory .. ..	..	..	..	1
Malignant Neoplasms (Various) .. ..	..	..	..	20
Leukaemia .. ..	..	..	..
Vascular Lesions of Nervous system .. ..	..	..	..	28
Coronary disease, angina .. ..	..	..	..	25
Hypertension with heart disease .. ..	..	..	..	7
Other heart diseases .. ..	..	..	..	24
Other circulatory diseases .. ..	..	..	..	6
Pneumonia .. ..	..	..	..	10
Bronchitis .. ..	..	..	..	1

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR

<i>Disease</i>	<i>Total Cases</i>			
	<i>Notified</i>			
Measles	2
Scarlatina	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	2
Meningococcal Infection	
Dysentery	
Whooping Cough	20
Acute Primary Pneumonia	1
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	
Acute Poliomyelitis	
Erysipelas	2
Food Poisoning	3
Diphtheria	
Membranous Croup	
Enteric and Paratyphoid Fever	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	
Acute Encephalitis	
Typhus	
Typhoid Fever	
Small Pox	
Cholera	
Malaria	
Plague	

TUBERCULOSIS

New Cases and Mortality during the year :

<i>Age Periods.</i>	<i>NEW CASES</i>				<i>DEATHS</i>			
	<i>Pulmonary</i>		<i>Non-Pulmonary</i>		<i>Pulmonary</i>		<i>Non-Pulmonary</i>	
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
0—5								
5—10			1					
10—15								
15—20								
20—25								
25—30								
30—35								
35—40	1							
40—45				1				
45—50								
50—55								
55—60								
60—70								
70—80								
Age unknown	1							

Public Officers of the District :

Medical Officer of Health (part-time) : Dr. T. R. G. Melrose, F.R.C.S. (Ed.).

Chief Public Health Inspector (whole time) : S. Harkness, Cert. S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I., Royal Sanitary Institute Certificate as Inspector of Meat and other Foods. Food Hygiene Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

Additional Public Health Inspector (whole time) : H. C. Hoyle, Cert. S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I., Royal Sanitary Institute Certificate as Inspector of Meat and other Foods.

Water Engineer and Surveyor (whole time) : W. M. Webb, A.M.I.Mun.E.

Committees concerned with matters of Public Health : Public Health Committee : Housing Committee.

CAUSES OF SICKNESS. There were no special causes of sickness.

PROFESSIONAL NURSING. District Nurses employed by Local Associations give aid to those patients suffering from illness at home when circumstances demand nursing skill and experience beyond the capabilities of relatives. Furthermore, Health Visitors appointed by the Somerset County Council help and advise mothers on all problems connected with infant welfare. The Health Visitors also visit patients in their homes who are suffering from Tuberculosis and generally co-operate with the staff of my Department on all matters affecting the health of the community.

MIDWIVES. Lists of midwives practising in the area are kept by the County Medical Officer of Health. All births and any abnormal circumstances arising therefrom are subsequently reported by the midwives to the County Medical Officer of Health.

CLINICS. There is an Infant Welfare Centre in Wells, which is used by people residing in the Rural Area. School and Tuberculosis Clinics are provided by the County Council.

The County Tuberculosis Officer holds a clinic each week at premises situated within the Borough of Glastonbury and a considerable number of patients from the Rural Area attend for advice and treatment.

HOSPITALS AND INSTITUTIONS. The Hospitals specialising in treatment and nursing of patients suffering from tuberculosis are now controlled by the various Hospital Boards which came into being when the National Health Service was inaugurated.

The Wells Cottage Hospital, situated within Wells Municipal Borough Council's area admits patients from the Rural District. This Hospital has wards for a limited number of maternity cases also accommodation for children requiring tonsilectomy and treatment for minor complaints.

Butleigh Hospital, situated within the Rural District has an allocation of 10 beds for maternity cases and 15 for patients requiring general medical or surgical treatment. The Hospital fulfils a very useful purpose, admitting patients from the small towns of Street and Glastonbury, moreover it serves the surrounding agricultural district comprising some sixty to seventy villages.

No institution for unmarried mothers, illegitimate children and homeless children exists in the District. Cases arising in each respective group mentioned requiring assistance are the primary concern of the Somerset County Council.

THE CARE OF THE ELDERLY. Two elderly persons, a mother and son, living in insanitary conditions and in need of proper care, reported in 1959, continue to be detained at Town View, Wincanton. Application has to be made to the Magistrates Court every three months

for extension of the detention orders as the persons concerned refuse to remain there voluntarily.

Four bungalows specially designed for elderly people were completed during the year in the village of Meare. An additional five bungalows have yet to be erected to complete this scheme and it is intended to provide accommodation for a resident warden.

BURIAL OF THE DEAD (NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948). Fortunately no cases occurred requiring action under the provisions of this Act.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES (Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, etc.). Any case of infectious disease which cannot for one reason or another be nursed at home is usually isolated at the Ham Green Hospital in Bristol. Transport for the patient is arranged from this Hospital on notification by the attending Doctor or Public Health Department.

The Public Health Laboratory situated at Taunton, assists in the diagnosis of various diseases by examining and reporting on specimens submitted.

DISINFECTION. After infectious disease this is carried out by the Public Health Inspector with the use of spraying apparatus on the lines recommended by the County Medical Officer of Health. All disinfectants are supplied free by the Council.

LABORATORY WORK. Samples of food and water are submitted to the Somerset County Council Laboratory at Taunton for chemical analysis and those requiring bacteriological examination to the Public Health Laboratory Service who also have premises in this town.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS. There have been no complaints and inspections during the year have revealed no bed bugs.

VENEREAL DISEASE. From the available evidence it would appear that the area is remarkably free from this disease.

SEWERAGE.

The Wookey village sewerage and sewage disposal scheme was completed in 1952. The Council have erected a large number of houses throughout their district since the war and in this particular village the figure will soon exceed 100.

All the Council houses have modern drainage systems which discharge into the public sewers. In addition several of the older houses in the village have been improved and provided with drainage systems which discharge in a similar manner.

Generally speaking the sewers are 6in. in diameter and the system was designed to enable the greatest number of house connections to be made as economically as possible. The sewage gravitates to an ejector station and is pumped to the disposal works which are situated about a mile from the village. The works in question consist of screening chambers, detritus channels, sedimentation tanks, filter beds, humus tanks and sludge beds. Finally the effluent from the works is discharged into the River Axe.

A scheme designed to benefit the greater part of the village of Walton approved by the Minister of Housing and Local Government in 1954 was completed during 1957.

The system consists of 6 in. diameter sewers gravitating to two

ejector stations and arrangements for treating the sewage at a Disposal Works vested in Street U.D.C.

The scheme approved in 1955 by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government in respect of the main part of the village of Meare was completed during the year 1958. Again the system consists of 6in. diameter sewers gravitating to sewage disposal works which are similar in design to those serving the village of Wookey described above. The effluent from the Meare Sewage Disposal Works is however discharged into a water-course which eventually communicates with the River Brue.

It was reported previous that the Council after considering a report detailing arrangements for the disposal of sewage in those villages not provided with public sewers and sewage disposal works decided that schemes should be prepared for the following areas of their district : Easton and Westbury-sub-Mendip, Rodney Stoke and Draycott, Butleigh and Baltonsborough, Glencot, Elm Close and Haybridge areas of St. Cuthbert Out.

The preparatory work on the Easton and Westbury-sub-Mendip Scheme is complete, furthermore the field and drawing office work in connection with the Rodney Stoke and Draycott Scheme is well advanced.

WATER SUPPLY

There was no shortage of water during the year.
(See appendix p 13).

The Statutory Water Undertakers, namely the Bristol Waterworks Company, carried out the following minor works during the year :—

WALTON.

South Street Extension—mainly to afford a supply to houses.

PRIDDY.

Cheddar Head Farm Extension—primarily to supply agricultural needs.

BALTONSBOROUGH.

Each inhabited house has a supply laid on. The statutory water undertakers are able to ensure that the village is provided with adequate water for all purposes, particularly in the summer months.

BUTLEIGH.

A system of service mains linking with Street U.D.C's main at a convenient junction remained unused until the summer of 1958 when the work of installing a suitable pump was completed. Since then a supply of wholesome water sufficient for all needs has been available in the village of Butleigh.

118 properties out of a total of 178 have a piped supply from Bristol Waterworks Company's mains. A few outlying properties, however, still rely on wells.

A reservoir, formerly part of what was known locally as the Estate Supply has been reconditioned by Bristol Waterworks Company and provides storage for 91,000 gallons.

The Hospital situated in this village controlled by the Bridgwater, Minehead and Butleigh Group Hospital Management Committee is now supplied with water from the Bristol Waterworks Company's mains and the water from the bored well on the property is no longer used.

CHEWTON MENDIP.

There are 175 houses in this parish and the majority have piped water from the Waldegrave Estates Company's private water supply. The Waldegrave Estates Company's private water supply is dependent on surface springs and a borehole which can be supplemented when desired from sources owned by Bristol Waterworks Company. The water is chlorinated and a careful check is kept on the purity. A few outlying properties incapable of being supplied from mains rely on wells or rain water storage.

OUT ST. CUTHBERT.

East and West Horrington.

A spring supply piped to a reservoir with a 10,000 gallon capacity, provides water for these two villages. Chlorinating apparatus was installed recently and the whole of the water from this source is treated. 73 houses out of 125 have a piped supply and the remainder are supplied from conveniently positioned standpipes.

Coxley.

Approximately 136 houses out of 194 are supplied with water on tap. The majority of houses having a mains supply derive their water from a Reservoir at Yarley, owned by Bristol Waterworks Company and the others from installations under the control of the Church Commissioners.

Burcott.

71 houses either without water or relying on their own wells.

Easton.

This village has a main water supply. 59 of the 86 houses are connected to the Bristol Waterworks Company's mains and 24 rely on standpipes.

Wookey Hole, Elm Close and Haybridge.

These groups of houses are supplied by Wells City who are the Statutory Water Undertakers. Most houses have piped supplies of good quality water in adequate supply.

Dulcote.

Some 44 houses of which 31 have a piped supply derived from a small private water system installed many years ago. There are no complaints of shortage and the cottages without piped supplies have water available within easy reach.

Chilcote, Worminster, Milton and Walcombe.

These small groups of houses have piped supplies from various sources. Their needs appear to have been met, consequently no provision has been made for them in a main scheme.

DINDER.

55 out of 63 houses have piped supplies from the Estate Supply. This water is derived from springs which rise near Masbury Ring. The remainder of the houses are not within reach of the mains and have to rely on wells, etc., for their water. The Estate Water is of good quality and appears to be sufficient for present requirements.

GODNEY.

51 out of 73 houses have piped supplies from the Street U.D.C. main which runs through the village. The supply is of good quality and there is no shortage at any time. The remainder of the houses have to rely on private supply as they are not in compact groups or within easy reach of the trunk main.

MEARE.

Water mains having been laid to the greater part of this parish has made it possible for 194 of the 288 houses to have a piped supply and approximately 30 others are served by standpipe.

The Meare water tower which has a capacity of 125,000 gallons and rises some 83 feet above the ground enables water to be supplied to all parts of the parish under normal pressure.

NORTH WOOTTON.

64 out of 78 houses have piped water of good quality and unlimited quantity. The water is derived from two boreholes, each fitted with an electric pump. There is a reservoir of 30,000 gallons capacity at 155 O.D. One electric pump is controlled by float switch and provides water for the Parish—the other pump can either be operated automatically or manually and delivers water into the chlorinating plant, some 100 yards away, originally installed by Glastonbury Corporation and now owned by Bristol Waterworks Company. The main which supplies Glastonbury from this source is also used to supply part of the parish of West Pennard.

PRIDDY.

55 of the 96 houses have piped supplies. The majority of this number are supplied from the Bristol Waterworks Company's mains but there are still a few obtaining water from agricultural systems installed by the Church Commissioners.

In the past the Council acquired certain works from the Church Commissioners which were transferred to the Bristol Waterworks. As a consequence the Bristol Waterworks Company now sell water in bulk to the Church Commissioners.

RODNEY STOKE.

There are 239 houses in this Parish. Approximately 40 are supplied by Street U.D.C. under their Water Act which empowers them to supply as many as can be fed by gravity from their trunk main ; and 175 other houses are supplied from the Bristol Waterworks Company's mains.

SHARPHAM.

10 houses out of 30 have piped supplies. The remainder are not within easy reach of the main and have to haul water from one of two standpipes which have been provided. The source of the water is the Street U.D.C. main. Bristol Waterworks Company purchase in bulk. Quality and quantity satisfactory.

WALTON.

There are 181 houses, and all except the outlying ones now have water on tap. Total connected is 153. The source of the water is again the Street U.D.C. main.

WESTBURY-SUB-MENDIP.

The total number of houses in this Parish is 173. 49 houses have piped supplies namely from an agricultural system installed by the Church Commissioners sometime ago. A further 102 are supplied from the Bristol Waterworks Company's mains.

WEST PENNARD.

There is a reservoir at Sticklynch with a capacity of 30,000 gallons supplied from a source owned by Bristol Waterworks Company at West Compton. 177 out of 197 houses have piped supplies. The remainder have standpipes within easy reach or rely on private supplies.

WOOKEY.

A rather scattered Parish comprising Wookey, Worth, Yarley, Henton and Bleadney. There are 289 houses in this village and 220 have piped water from the Bristol Waterworks Company's mains.

THE MENDIP HOSPITAL.

This large Institution which houses well over 1,000 patients and staff has its own water supply. The main source is two boreholes situate between Bristol Road and Watchet's Spring which provides the water for East and West Horrington. These boreholes are in the old red sandstone formation, and yield insufficient water for the very large demands of such an institution and the farms run in connection therewith.

The Hospital is within the statutory supply area of the City of Wells and during 1952 a main was laid from Bath Road, Wells, to Knapp Hill Farm, which is owned by the Hospital Board. A pump is installed at this farm and the water raised to the Hospital Reservoir. After a certain quantity of water is used the pump referred to is automatically started and the reservoir re-filled.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT

The following is a summary of the inspections made during the year :—

Infectious dwellings : Occupiers served with notice as to isolation of patients and disinfection	5
Disinfectants supplied by the Council	5
Dwellings and clothing disinfected as directed by the Medical Officer of Health	5
Nuisances arising from foul and choked drains, foul accumulations, etc.	47
Samples of drinking water sent to the County Laboratory for chemical analysis	8
Samples of drinking water sent to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination	30
Premises licensed under the Petroleum Acts for the storage of petrol	48
Premises licensed under the Petroleum Acts for the storage of carbide of calcium	Nil
Visits re water supplies	101
Bakehouses (1), Slaughterhouses (4), inspected	62
Public Schools inspected	31
Visits to dairies	37
Visits re food inspection	451
Other inspections under Housing Acts	261
Visits re refuse collection	53
Inspections of Ice Cream premises	47
Caravans	36

ICE CREAM.

No premises are registered for the manufacture of ice cream, but 51 shops are registered for the sale of this product.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

1.—**INSPECTIONS** for purpose of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by local Authorities	16	5	Nil	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) to which Section 7 applies (a) Subject to the Local Authorities (Transfer of Enforcement) Order, 1938	27	13	Nil	Nil
(b) Others	9	2	Nil	Nil
(iii) Other Premises under the Act (excluding out-workers' premises)				
TOTAL	52	20	Nil	Nil

DEFECTS. Insufficient Sanitary Accommodation in two instances—remedied on informal action.
OUTWORKERS. There are 93 outworkers in the district (concerned with wearing apparel).

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

Under the Livestock (Restrictions of Slaughtering) Order 1940, all the slaughterhouses in the Rural Area were automatically closed on the 12th January 1940 and a further Order made by the Minister of Food in 1947 continued the prohibition of the use of such premises. The Livestock (Restriction on Slaughtering) (Amendment and Revocation) Order 1954, revoked all previous Orders and removed from the 2nd July that year all restrictions on the slaughtering of livestock. As a consequence and in order to meet the needs of the District six private slaughterhouses were licensed.

During the year the occupiers of two slaughterhouses decided not to apply for renewal of licences and the total number of licensed slaughter houses in the district is now 4.

The whole of the meat produced in the licensed slaughterhouses has been inspected and the details regarding numbers of animals slaughtered and meat condemned are given hereunder.

Period 1st January—31st December, 1960
Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part during year ;—

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	211	—	1061	1209	592	—
Number inspected	211	—	1061	1209	592	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci ;						
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	6	2	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	6	—	12	4	3	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	1.9%	—	1.7%	.5%	.5%	—
Tuberculosis only ; Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	2	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	.3%	—
Cysticercosis ; Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned						
Weight of meat condemned (in lbs.) for :—						
(a) Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	9	—
(b) Cysticercosis	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Other	42	—	280	110	6	—
Total (in lbs.) condemned	42	—	280	143	15	—

REFUSE COLLECTION.

At the beginning of October 1956, the Council, because of public demand introduced a system of collecting refuse fortnightly instead of monthly.

The refuse collection work is let under contract. The Council have however insisted that the vehicle used for the work must be properly constructed for the purpose.

The Council have owned no refuse tips for several years. They had however an arrangement with a local quarry owner who permitted the tipping of refuse on his land free of charge. Unfortunately this arrangement came to an end but since it terminated the Council have acquired the right to dispose of refuse in another quarry. This quarry is most suitable for the purpose, being isolated and almost invisible from the highway. The usual precautions are being taken and it is unlikely because of the situation of the quarry and the nature of the refuse that nuisance will arise.

The Council have continued to provide litter baskets at favourite picnic spots and other places in the district frequented by the public. This has had the effect of reducing the indiscriminate disposal of refuse which is so objectionable.

FOOD INSPECTION.

Inspection of food at the few shops and stores in the district is carried out regularly and small quantities of canned and other food have been condemned.

Copies of a leaflet containing a summary of the Food Hygiene Regulations 1955, together with an explanatory letter were sent to all food traders concerned in the year 1956.

Generally speaking the shops in the district are small and the volume of business does not justify the employment of assistants. Inspections of traders' premises have shown that proprietors and assistants where employed are exercising reasonable care in the handling of food and the absence of complaints from the public emphasizes this point.

No special difficulty has been encountered regarding the disposal of unsound food which is either burnt, buried or fed to animals. The latter, however, is only permitted after ensuring that the food will receive such treatment as may be necessary to render it safe for this purpose.

MILK AND DAIRIES ORDERS.

On October 1st, 1949 the control of milk producing premises (with the exception of water supplies and drainage) passed to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Local control generally speaking now only applies to the Retailing of Milk and the details regarding the numbers of Purveyors of milk and licences issued are as follows :—

No. of Registered Distributors—14.

Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations 1949-1954.

No. of Dealers licences authorising the use of the Special Designation Tuberculin Tested—7.

No. of Supplementary licences authorising the use of the Special Designation Tuberculin Tested—7.

Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations 1949-1954.

No. of Dealers licences authorising the use of the Special Designation Pasteurised—2.

No. of Supplementary licences authorising the use of the Special Designation Pasteurised—5.

No. of Supplementary licences authorising the use of the Special Designation Sterilised—1.

The Council's district is included in a "Specified Area," consequently the retail sale of undesignated milk is prohibited.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

T. R. G. MELROSE,

Medical Officer of Health

WATER SUPPLIES IN THE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF WELLS

Summary of results of analyses made by Bristol Waterworks Company in 1960.

(In each case the figures given are the average of the results obtained during the year).

	Priddy Source Supplying villages of Priddy, Easton, Westbury-sub-Mendip, Rodney Stoke and Draycott		Water from Street U.D.C. Supplying villages of Godney, Walton, Sharpham, Meare, Westbury, Butleigh, Yarley, Bleadney, Worth and Coxley	Wookey Supply		Compton Springs Supply to West Pennard		Baltons- borough ex Compton Springs and Shepton Mallet	Watchet Springs to the Horring- tons	North Wootton Supply (now abandoned)
	Untreated Water ex Priddy Borehole	Treated Water ex Westbury Pilot Res.		Untreated	Treated	Untreated	Treated at West Pennard		Treated water at West Horrington	Untreated
BACTERIOLOGI- CAL ANALYSES										
No. of Samples ..	24	12	45	11	23	24	25	15	*	23
Colonies on Agar in 3 days at 20°C. ..	93	309	49	6.5	33	149	20	129	176	28
Colonies on Agar in 2 days at 37°C. ..	4.6	4.8	17	1.1	11	11.9	3.3	11.2	80	1.8
Most probable No. of typical or faecal E. Coli per 100-mls.	0.92	Nil.	0.02	Nil.	Nil.	15.4	0.12	0.07	14	Nil.
Most probable No. of presumptive E. Coli per 100-mls. ..	1.6	0.08	0.52	Nil.	Nil.	28.3	0.52	4.7	14.8	0.13
CHEMICAL ANALYSES										
(Results in p.p.m.)										
Number of samples	12		12		11		12		12	11
Total Solids ..	242		340		393		583		265	2518
Chlorides as Chlorine	11.3		14.3		18.7		17.1		14.0	33.5
Nitrates as Nitrogen	1.82		2.02		2.41		2.25		2.0	1.17
Nitrates as Nitrogen	Nil.		0.003		Nil.		Nil.		Nil.	0.001
Saline Ammonia ..	0.001		0.075		0.002		0.008		Nil.	Nil.
Albuminoid Am- monia	0.013		0.014		0.013		0.011		0.013	0.012
Permanganate Oxygen	0.14		0.17		0.14		0.13		0.19	0.14
Total Hardness ..	199		278		318		474		211	1540
Permanent Hardness	32		42		35		138		28	1321
Alkalinity	177		260		298		356		193	237
p.H.	7.2		7.2		7.4		7.2		7.1	7.2
Colour	Nil.		Nil.		Nil.		Nil.		Nil.	Nil.

ii (iii) No tests for plumbo-solvency have been made but none of these waters are likely to be plumbo-solvent.

* ii (iv.) Following unsatisfactory results at Watchet Springs the method and point of chlorination were both changed in September, 1960, since when all the bacteriological analyses have been satisfactory.

